

UNEMPLOYMENT IS GROWING SERIOUS IN GREAT BRITAIN

London, Jan. 31.—British labor has gained a great advance in wages as well as a further shortening of working hours during 1920 but the new year begins with a rising tide of unemployment.

Increases in wages during 1920 have amounted to nearly \$5,000,000 and affected 7,457,000 workers.

A labor correspondent of the Liverpool Post says, however, that "it is probably a modest estimate to say that the whole of these wage increases have been swept away by unemployment and under-employment. For example, the textile workers to the number of 1,053,000 received in the earlier months of the year, advances in wages totaling 580,900 pound a week. The greater number of mills are now running only three days a week and it is well within the mark to put the loss from under-employment at 1,000,000 pounds a week.

"In the engineering and ship-building industries 1,202,000 workers received advances to the amount of £429,500 a week but here again the advance has been more than lost by unemployment and under-employment. Dock workers have had the same sorry experience, and the lesson which it carries is that in competitive trades the wage-earning power can only be maintained on an output of corresponding value."

During the year 553,700 workers have obtained an aggregate reduction of 2,071,200 hours a week

Although there have been more industrial disputes than in 1919, the number of working days lost by strikes shows a diminution. There were 1,563 disputes during the year 1920, involving 1,952,000 workers and 26,567,000 days were lost, the latter being swelled by the coal strike in October and November.

JUDGE GARY'S START IN LIFE

Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the Steel Trust, says in the Sunday Times, of his start in life:

"I was born on a farm about twenty-five miles out of Chicago. My father was not a poor man, but he never had an abundance of money. We had enough to eat of good plain food never anything fancy. That wasn't adventure. I can't say I always hadenough to wear for I never had an overcoat until I was 16 or 17 years old. My father, coming from New England, believed in hardships for the young. He was never cruel, but always severe.

SHINING SHOES FOR EMPLOYEES

The better service the managers gives his employes the better his service from them will be. This is the opinion of one department store manager. As an example of how he carries out this idea, he placed a stand for shoe shines in the men's club-room. The steward in charge is paid a salary and keeps the 5 cent charge that is made for the shine. The company receives no money whatever from the undertaking.

The women expressed a desire for similar service after seeing the satisfaction of the men, and a similar stand has been installed for them.—System.

HOPE TO TIGHTEN PROHIBITION LAW

Flat Jail Sentence For First Offense —Seize Every Drop

Washington, Feb. 1.—Prohibition leaders in congress are hoping to tighten up the Volstead law.

They are planning new legislation to provide a flat jail sentence for the first offense of selling liquor without giving the courts the optional right of imposing a fine. Other changes being discussed among the prohibition leaders relate to the search and seizure clause so as to reach the home brew and to make more sweeping the present law under which a person buying liquor may be punished equally with the person selling it.

Confiscation of every drop of liquor held by citizens regardless as to when or how it was acquired is also being urged. This would legalize seizure of all stocks held in private cellar or a safety deposit vault. Objection to that, however, has been made by some dry leaders on the ground that little such liquor finds its way into channels of bootleg trade and that it won't be long before all such liquor will be used up.

Unless a pending bill, which would permit federal commissioners to try minor liquor cases, is passed a proposed amendment to the law would take care of this. Federal court dockets are now badly congested with Volstead violations and government officials have reported a change of procedure necessary.

The big fight of amendment will start with the opening of the new session in April, according to dry leaders. They say they have enough votes in the house now to put through any added restrictions they might desire, but that there is not enough time left.

Meanwhile Chairman Volstead of the house judiciary committee on whose shoulders will fall the bulk of revising, is waiting word from prohibition enforcement officers as to suggestions for making the law bullet proof. He wants the advice of the men charged with the breaking up of the outlaw traffic.

FIRST OF HARDING'S GOODS GOES TO WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 30.—Moving of the personal effects of President-elect Harding and Mrs. Harding into the Executive offices of the White House begun today from the Harding home on New Hampshire Avenue. Mrs. Harding came from Marion Sunday to attend to this work.

The Harding house is to be sold together with the furniture, and only a few personal belongings have been preserved to supplement the articles with which the White House is furnished.

It was upon the invitation of Mrs. Wilson, extended some time ago, that Mrs. Harding decided to make ready in advance for the change. An antique settee, several chairs, heirloom pictures, and some rare china were among the articles chosen to be carried into the White House.

The single wagon load taken to the Executive offices of the White House today is expected to remain there until the President-elect is inducted into office.

COSTS TO LIVE IN ENGLAND JUST AS HERE

From the N. Y. Herald. London—A young couple on \$5,000 a year have by no means struck Eldorado when they translate the five thousand into sterling and begin to live on it in London. Despite the attractive promise held out by the disparity in exchange—the \$5,000 during the last year would have been worth about 1,250 pounds instead of a normal 1,000 pounds—the very elements which worked the exchange in favor of the dollar worked even harder to make the pounds less when it comes to be spent.

In the abstract it may be best summed up in the following terms: The cost of living in England since 1913, the last year of normal exchange, has almost tripled.

In the United States it has barely doubled.

Thus, while living is nearly 100 per cent dearer than it was in times of normal exchange, the exchange works in favor of the American here only to the extent of about 25 per cent.

Such comparisons as may be made between current prices here and in the United States bear out the general deductions evident from foregoing data. The groans of American tourists over hotel and restaurant prices provide the inharmonious background for this anything but artistic verity.

In the single matter of rent the Londoner probably still has an advantage over the New Yorker. A comfortable furnished apartment in a respectable and convenient, if not fashionable, neighborhood, can be had in London for between 4 and 6 guineas a week. Taking five as the average, this would mean \$20 a week, as against \$25 or \$30 for similar accommodations in New York.

With rent, however, the gain over New York practically vanishes. The most striking difference would be in his income tax. He will pay the British government with exemptions only for his wife, better than 10 per cent. In America he would pay 4 per cent. federal income tax and in New York an additional 1 per cent state tax.

On the question of rent New York rates on such accommodations as have been considered in this comparison would invariably include heating. They do not include heating in London and this item, particularly for Americans who cannot understand cold rooms, may easily amount to from \$2 to \$5 a week. Domestic coal is \$15 a ton at the present rate of exchange; gas which used to be ridiculously cheap, has risen with coal, until the rate is almost exactly what it is in New York—\$1 a thousand. Electricity is 10 cents per unit with no rebate. Telephones cost \$100 a year.

To get into the housewives' field, eggs all summer have been \$1.10 a dozen, as against \$1 in New York for eggs in mid-winter. The best top round beef costs 60 cents as against 45 and 50 cents in New York. Butter is uniformly 90 cents a pound. Sugar is 28 cents.

Laundry of all sorts must be sent to steam laundries, as there are no facilities for washing clothes in any London house. Laundry under this system for two persons with the greatest care will run to between \$5 and \$7 a week.

Servants All Specialists Though servants' wages seem ridiculously low at first glance—few good servants get more than \$4 a week—all servants are specialists in their own field and few households, even of two persons, can get along without two servants. The cook will not clean the knives, the parlor maid will not make the beds and nobody except the small boy or girl especially engaged will clean the brasses and do the boots. Furthermore, a brief domestic experience explains the familiarity of the charwoman in English literature. No one else will clean the windows, the front door steps and the floor.

While it is true that the wages of two or three servants are frequently less than the wages of one in New York, every British servant is full of health. They have great appetites. They eat not three but five meals a day beginning with a course breakfast and running three luncheon, tea, dinner and supper. It is in the increased cost of food and laundry for the whole, establishment that the American here suffers. Servant's laundry must be done, too.

In the matter of clothes, too England is no longer the paradise it used to be for Americans. The days of wonderful tweed suits for men at \$20, or even at \$12, are gone. Any tailor making clothes which a man at \$5,000 a year might be expected to wear starts his prices at 15 guineas—\$60. Linen and cotton are very much higher than in New York particularly cotton. Very few people nowadays are buying real linen, as it is almost unobtainable. Men's collars, for instance, are 40 cents a piece. Shirts cost a guinea—\$5.

All these prices are given at the current rate of exchange. In quoting them the advantage for the dollar is considered in each case. None of the prices stated are those for things of a luxurious character and most of them represent a quality and a scale of expenditure generally below that of the \$5,000 a year scale in New York.

Philadelphia has established a separate court for dealing with bandits.

YOUTH HELD AT NEWBERRY IS WEST VIRGINIA FUGITIVE

Greenwood, S. C., Feb. 3.—The young white man giving the name of O. B. Mays, who was arrested here January 25 on the charge of robbing three stores and the post-office at Silverstreet, Newberry county, is W. H. Griffith, an escaped convict from the West Virginia penitentiary, according to a confession officers say he made to them. Griffith is now in jail at Newberry, being held subject to the orders of the West Virginia authorities. Officers also state that the prisoner is wanted on the charge of murdering a fellow-convict on the night he escaped from the penitentiary.

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Tillman and Roosevelt Friends

John Armstrong Chaloner, of New York, is delivering lectures in New York on the Lunacy Laws of the State and with his "sub-conscious mind" is receiving and delivering messages from those who have passed on. The New York Times of Monday has the following which will be of interest to South Carolinians. The messages, presumably, come from Heaven:

"Theodore Roosevelt was next, and the sub-conscious mind announced that Colonel Roosevelt was glad his name had been mentioned and that he was now on friendly terms with his old political enemy, Benjamin R. Tillman. Anything he could do to help in altering the human laws Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself as willing to do, and didn't mind being called by the audience if it helped."

Beautiful Cut Glass

I have just received a new and attractive shipment of

Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, and Silver, both Hollow and Flatware.

The prices are in accord with the downward trend of the market and you are invited to come in and see this elegant line.

F. E. HARRISON, Jr. JEWELER

Abbeville, S. Carolina

HAVE YOU

Taken Advantage

...of this...

Half-Price Sale?

Lots of People Have and You Ought Not to Miss It.

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Underwear



Saturday Night, February 5th, will end this sale, and we'd like to see you come in before that time for some of these unusual bargains. Kuppenheimer, Styleplus, and Schloss Brothers' Suits for men at half price; also all of our Boys' Suits, Men's and Boys' Odd Trousers, and all of our winter Weight Underwear at Half Price for the balance of this week.

Parker & Reese

Colds & Headache

"For years we have used Black-Draught in our family, and I have never found any medicine that could take its place," writes Mr. H. A. Stacy, of Bradyville, Tenn. Mr. Stacy, who is a Rutherford County farmer, recommends Black-Draught as a medicine that should be kept in every household for use in the prompt treatment of many little ills to prevent them from developing into serious troubles.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

"It touches the liver and does the work," Mr. Stacy declared. "It is one of the best medicines I ever saw for a cold and headache. I don't know what we would do in our family if it wasn't for Black-Draught. It has saved us many dollars. I don't see how any family can hardly go without it. I know it is a reliable and splendid medicine to keep in the house. I recommend Black-Draught highly and am never without it." At all druggists.

Accept No Imitations